

PHILIPPINE VILLAGE IN ST. LOUIS. World's Fair Exhibit of the New Territory Will Reveal Its Undeveloped Resources.

Four Hundred Natives, En Route on a Transport, Are Bringing Wild and Domestic Animals and the Choicest Products of the Tropical Islands.



CARIBOU BATHING IN STREAM



CARIBOU DRAWING NATIVE BAMBOO SLED WITH CHILDREN RIDING



AN IGOROTE LOADED FOR THE MARCH ON THE BAGINTO TRAIL



A MANILA BELLE

Americans interested in the Philippines will find the World's Fair Exhibit of these Islands an index of their resources.

Here persons who would study the Philippine Question can come, see and judge for themselves.

Merchants can plan new trade ventures and investors seek for untrammeled fields.

In the village four hundred natives are to live in the huts they occupied at home.

Underpest, which are peculiarly prevalent among the caribou, is extremely contagious and was fatal until the islands came under the dominion of the United States.

Since then there has been devised by Government surgeons a method of immunizing the animals to the disease, and only on absolute guarantee that this could be done was permission given that any should be shipped to the Exposition.

But they will be there in plenty, and if their houses can be kept warm enough at night and they are given the water to wallow in, which they must have once a day or so, it is probable that they will thrive under St. Louis skies.

To transport a Filipino population, how-

ever, to the comparatively bleak and cold central regions of the United States is by no means an easy task.

A great building will shortly be erected on the grounds for storage purposes. This will be fifty feet in breadth and of immense length. Under it will be placed a complete sewer system and connections made for complete heating and lighting.

But there will be an exhibit other than this show of tribal village life, of agricultural products and natural resources. This will be the educated Filipino, the civ-

ilized inhabitants of Manila who have for a century shared in the best that Spanish civilization could afford.

This exposition will be typical of the highest culture that any part of the islands has so far produced, for the educated people of Manila have been touched in their pride and have arranged to send a representative collection of the highest products of art and manufacture that they can muster.

These, together with the splendid war ex-

hibit in the Government building, will form a pleasing contrast with the village.

In the war exhibit there will be made one of the most comprehensive collections ever gotten together from a single conflict in history.

The resources of the Philippine Govern-

ment, the museum of Washington, the various collections of the army and navy and the private trophies and mementoes of hundreds of officers of both arms of the service will be collected under one roof.

The annual vacation is one of the most ancient weapons against breakdown for these men.

A well-known New York physician used to say that he could do a year's work in seven months, but not in twelve.

The average mortality from typhoid fever is three times as great in America as in European cities. The cities of the United States which suffer most from this disease are Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and Providence, in that order.

"The poorest patient in a hospital," says President Keen of the American Medical Association, "is better cared for, and his case is more carefully investigated, by hospital methods than in his own home."

LIFE IN NEW YORK DURING RACING SEASON.

The Chamberlain (opening the door with a pass key and halting just inside): "Excuse me, sir. I thought I saw you go out. Do you happen to be going to the races to-day? That's too bad. When Willie, that lives with our folks, took ice water up to Mister Ox last night he told him about a little horse that's going to win to-day, and I thought I'd better tell you."

The Barber: "Once over? Yes, sir, Shamrock? You'll have plenty of time to get the train. The first race isn't run until 2:30, you know. What do you like in the first? The last time out Blush-shall I wet the hair?"

The Manicurist (to the Barber): "Did you send anything down on Dublin, Fred? Dye, think he'll start with 100 pounds up? (To the man in the chair.) That's a bad handicap there. I think Dumb Honey is a pipe in the pump."

The Street Car Conductor (looking at the man's coat over the shoulder of a smoker in the rear seat): "How can they beat Africa today? Suppose Golden Maxim did run him to a head in the finalization that don't-stressen street. Change for the blue car."

The Bartender: "No lemon peel? Very well, sir. Harry Quale dropped in here last night on his way home from the track and said he was going to start a 3-year-old in the next 10-day that had worked six turkeys in 1:15 and would be at least 10 to 1. Carbond?"

The Office of the Nursery Below: you call asleep? "Night, sir. All the entries for to-morrow."—New York Sun.

MAY BLAKE, St. Louis Girl Athlete.



MAY BLAKE, 15 years old, who is a skillful rider and sprinter.

Written for the Sunday Republic. May Blake, of No. 107 Clear street, St. Louis, has added trophy after trophy to her credit in running races. She is only 15 years old, yet has few equals in sprinting among the women of St. Louis.

Though she has had few opportunities to show her skill as a horsewoman, she excels in this regard.

Her father and mother declare that she can ride anything from a race horse to a gray horse. She demonstrated this assertion the other day by describing an unbroken broncho pony brought from the stock yards at East St. Louis and giving an exhibition of broncho busting on Clear street in front of her home.

Her father contemplated buying her a mount, and the pony was brought for inspection. Without saddle she leaped upon the animal, which had never before worn

bridle, and proved her ability to handle the brute. The pony was not accepted because it was too small for her taste.

As a runner she has gradually accumulated practically all prizes offered in St. Louis for female contests at 100 yards.

"What have you won in races?" she was asked the other day.

"Now, let me see," she remarked, counting on her fingers, "there are six umbrellas, a gold ring, eight or ten parasols, a chifonier, any number of scarf pins, hats and even shoes—I really can't think of all the things."

Her father is trim for a girl of her age and her shoulders are strong. Her lower face is square and indicates sturdiness. Her father is an iron molder and the fam-

ily lives modestly in a thickly populated section of North St. Louis.

Though the daughter never trained for a race, she has practiced fast running almost from the cradle. Clear street is not a thoroughfare and not covered with busy traffic.

It has afforded a natural track for many a 100-yard dash in which the contestants were the boys and girls of the district.

From one end of the block to the other was the course, just about the regulation 100 yards. Miss Blake in those younger days did not fear to vie with the boys as a runner, and seldom did any of the masculine youth keep her pace.

With such preparation she became faster of foot than she knew, and surprised herself when she entered her first formal race. Saturday and Sunday picnics are the cus-

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

What are the Philippine Islands worth? This question, over which statesmen have debated, economists pondered and the people at large discussed from all points except that of a knowledge of the subject, will be first asked in a tangible, common-sense manner at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in the coming year.

The Philippine Government has made it possible for Doctor W. P. Wilson, president of the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia and chairman of the Philippine Government Board, to place this question before the American people and the numerous foreigners who will visit the fair.

On thirty acres of ground Doctor Wilson proposes to erect as the official exhibit of the Philippine Government a complete village, built to all external appearances like one of the myriads which dot the surface of the islands.

But in this village, fully as large as the majority of Philippine municipalities, there will be grouped a comprehensive representation of the life, resources and characteristics of the new Province.

Here will be gathered representatives of the fifty tribes which go to make up the composite of our latest citizens.

From the roving, dashing, wicked, but brave Moros, who have with all their devices a fine appreciation of art and a cunning almost akin to civilization, and who have carried the Koran of Mohammed into the southern slopes of the islands, down to the Igorotes, whose life is three degrees below that of Mark Twain's Digger Indian, the life and customs of the wild tribes will be shown.

TRANSPORT CARRYING MATERIALS IS EN ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.

Already there is crossing the Pacific a transport laden with all the materials for a number of houses and native built houses. With them are coming ten Philippine workmen and a native architect.

As soon as they arrive in San Francisco they will come direct to St. Louis and start their task of transplanting a Luzon village into the center of North America.

For everything in regard to this exhibit has been planned, even to the slightest detail, and these are some of the features.

The money on hand now is \$750,000, and it will cost more than a million before it is expended.

There will be three main buildings—the Agricultural, the Mining and the Forestry buildings.

In the Agricultural building will be arranged the various products of the island—the rice, the rattan, the bamboo and the tobacco which the islands are capable of producing.

The rude methods now in vogue for the working into shape and preparation for the market of these products will be shown, and spectators will be allowed to form their own opinion of how they could be increased.

It is believed by the skill and ingenuity of American enterprise.

In the Mining building will be set forth the various ores that are found in the

Philippines, and Americans will see gold ore that yields from \$15 to \$25 a ton that has been taken from localities a day's journey from the seaports of Luzon.

FORESTRY BUILDING TO BE THE MOST INTERESTING.

But of the three buildings, the Forestry building will be perhaps the most interesting.

This will be a magnificent structure, reared on columns formed of the hardwoods found in the islands.

In it will be shown all the trees—and their name is legion—which flourish under Uncle Sam's tropical tributary.

These will be the three main buildings for the more practical and, in a sense, more technical part of the exhibit.

Here persons who are accustomed to think seriously of the Philippine question can come, see and judge for themselves.

Here merchants can look for possibilities and shrewd investors seek for new and untrammeled fields of gain.

But to the great American public, that ever curious people which wishes to know, just for the sake of curiosity, the main part of the exhibit will be in the village itself, which surrounds these three exhibit buildings, and the Government building itself, which will contain the first and only comprehensive gathering of Philippine war relics ever crouched together in this country.

In the village there will be huts, or houses, built just as the Filipinos build them—reconstructed, in fact, by the men who lived in them, and who tore them down and brought them here.

Tearing down the Filipino house and rebuilding it is not such a task as might be thought, for the simple reason that nails are not used.

A Filipino house is tied together, and when any moving is to be done, like the one for the Exposition, the householder unloose his mansion, pack it up on the United States transport, and when the parts are brought to St. Louis he trusses it up again.

It is estimated that 400 or 500 native Filipinos will be living in the village. These will represent almost every one of the sixty odd tribes that inhabit the islands.

They will live just as they live in their far-off home.

They will be clothed, when the weather permits, in the same scanty garments that constitute their national costume.

They will carry their merchandise from various parts of the grounds either in carts whose wheels are flat sections of tree trunks or on the more common sled with bamboo runners.

The vehicles will be drawn by the slow-paced caribou, which is the, and practically the only, animal of burden known to Filipino life.

CARIBOU IS AN IL-SHAPED COW.

And here it may be said that there has been some trouble in getting permission to bring the caribou, which is a large and ill-shaped sort of a cow, to this country. In the Philippines there is a disease called